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People's Front for the Liberation
of Oman & the Arabian Gulf

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MILITARY

- * OUR BRAVE COMRADES INTENSIFY BLOWS AGAINST ENEMY CENTRES.
- * DEATH AND INJURY OF 32 COLONIALIST ENEMY MEMBERS
- * HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED UPON ENEMY EQUIPMENT.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

CORRECTNESS OF THEORETICAL LINE AND SOUNDNESS OF PRACTICAL
ENACTMENT ARE SURE TO REALISE FURTHER VICTORIES
FOR YEMENI PEOPLE

Pages 7 & 8

MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 414/426 of 1973

ISSUED BY FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, DHOFAR REGION

The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia are continuing their heavy and continuous attacks on the centres of the colonialist and reactionary enemy and positions in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar). This week's operations concentrated on al-Mannar and the Western, Eastern and Central Regions. The number of operations launched by our brave revolutionaries this week amounted to fifteen operations during which the enemy suffered heavy losses in life, positions and equipment and military installations. The following are details of these operations in every area separately:

AL-MANNAR:

At al-Mannar our forces carried out four successful operations on 19th, 20th and 21st September during which our forces shelled the enemy positions with artillery. The total losses suffered by the enemy during these operations included the destruction of five positions and the death and injury of seven enemy members as well as the setting up of fire to his tents for several hours and grave damages caused to two machine-gun posts. Most important of these operations were those launched on 20th September when our forces attacked the enemy centre at Mutaabani at al-Mannar using heavy artillery and light machine-guns for six hours intermittently. Enemy losses included seven members between killed and wounded and the destruction completely of three positions, four of whom were sniped by our sniping group.

On the same day at eleven in the morning our forces shelled the enemy positions at al-Maghseel at al-Mannar using artillery for forty five minutes during which they destroyed two positions completely and set fire to the enemy tents for several hours. From our side there were no casualties incurred during these operations.

WESTERN REGION - NORTH SARFEET:

In the Western Region the number of operations carried out by our comrades during the period 27th September to 4th October amounted to nine operations during which the losses of the enemy included the destruction of 24 positions and the death and injury of fourteen enemy members. Our forces also caused grave damages to the enemy installations and equipment. Most important of these operations were the following:

On 27th September at nine in the morning our forces shelled the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using artillery for half an hour. Our forces repeated shelling of the same positions at two in the afternoon of the same day. During this the enemy sought the help of the British fighter planes which came to comb the nearby area. But our ground defences intercepted them and forced them to escape without realising any of their criminal targets. Enemy losses during these two operations included the destruction of nine positions and grave damage caused to the enemy equipment and installations.

The operations launched on 28th September included one launched by our comrades at nine in the morning during which they shelled the enemy positions in North Sarfeet by mortars. This resulted in the destruction of four positions of the enemy and the death and injury of two enemy members. At eight in the morning of the same day the sniping group of our forces launched a sniping operation against the enemy members in the same area during which they sniped two enemy members.

On 3rd October at eight in the morning and in the name of Martyr Musallan Ali Musallan, our forces carried out an attack on the enemy centre in North Sarfaet using light and medium weapons reinforced by mortars for one complete hour during which they killed and injured four enemy members and destroyed three defensive positions of the enemy. During the attack the enemy sought the help of British fighter planes which bombed the nearby area indiscriminately but without realising their targets. From our side there were no casualties incurred in these operations.

CENTRAL REGION:

On 29th September our forces carried out an attack on the enemy centre at Ashirakh using machine-guns and mortars for half an hour. Enemy losses were not assessed. Our losses were none.

EASTERN REGION:

On 4th October the forces of the mercenaries and puppets infiltrated into Kahroob heights in the Eastern Region but our forces were watching their movements and later rained them with fire from their machine-guns which were concentrated on the gatherings of the mercenaries and puppets for one complete hour. During this the enemy forces sought the help of the British Royal Air Force aircraft to break the siege imposed by our forces on them. But the British fighter planes did not realise any target and the remnants of the puppet mercenaries retreated to Sallalah after suffering eleven casualties between killed and wounded. Helicopters were seen removing the enemy dead and injured. Losses incurred by us were none.

TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES DURING THESE OPERATIONS:

- 1) Death and injury of thirty two enemy members
- 2) Destruction of 29 positions completely.
- 3) The setting up of fire to enemy tents for several hours and severe damage caused to the enemy installations and equipment.

From our side there were no casualties incurred during all these operations.

THE EASTERN REGION DEMANDS SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

About 200 citizens from the Eastern Region (Jaalan) went to Muscat as a delegation representing the citizens of this area to meet puppet Qaboos and other officials and to demand the construction of schools, hospitals and other installations promised by Qaboos.

This visit took place following the arrival of Qaboos from London. But the delegation returned without being heard and without having Qaboos even discuss their demands.

MESSAGES TO PRESIDENTS ANWAR SADAT AND HAFEZ AL-ASSAD AND
COMRADE YASSER ARAFAT

After six years of cursed occupation and Zionist control of the territories of three Arab countries; after about quarter a century of Zionist usurpation of Palestinian territories and after a number of loosing battles fought by the Arab armies against the Zionist enemy who is backed by American imperialism and the adapt of British imperialism and after the conspiracies and massacres exercised against the fighting vanguards of the Palestinian people. After six years of waiting, the vanguards of the glorious Arab nation - the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian masses with their militant vanguards - rise up to give an end to the Zionist and colonialist hegemony and to remove the occupation nightmare from the Arab territories as well as to avenge the honour and prestige of this nation in order to restore to this nation its glories. The vanguards of our Arab nation continue to realise victories over the Zionist-imperialist enemy, the natural ally of Arab reaction. It is a day on which the star of the forces hostile to the ambitions and wishes of our nation disappeared.

On this occasion the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf sent the following messages to:

- 1) President "Mohammad Anwar" Sadat,
- 2) President Hafez al-Assad
- 3) Comrade Yasser Arafat.

In the message to President Mohammad Anwar Assad of the Arab Republic of Egypt the Central Executive Committee said: "The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf expresses resentment over the malicious Israeli aggression and praises the gallantry of the Egyptian army to check off the aggression and liberate the territories and endorse the right of the Egyptian people to recover their occupied territories. It is painful to us that our Omani people, who are lying under British occupation and foreign interference, is unable to share with their brothers in this battle of destiny. But regard our struggle against American influence over our oil as a modest contribution in the national battle. Victory be for the Arab people who are fighting for their rights and defeat and shame fall on the Israeli aggressors and their American supporters."

The message to President Hafez al-Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic says: "The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf expresses resentment over the malicious Israeli aggression and praises the gallantry of the Syrian army to check off aggression and liberate the territories and to confirm the right of the Syrian people to recover their occupied territories."

It is painful to us that our Omani people, who are lying under British occupation and foreign interference, is unable to share with their brothers in this battle of destiny. But regard our struggle against American influence over our oil as a modest contribution in this national battle. Victory be for the Arab people fighting for their rights and defeat and shame fall on the Israeli aggressors and their American supporters."

The message to Comrade Yasser Arafat says: "Comrade, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. We received with satisfaction the reports on the great victories realised by the Palestinian forces in the current confrontation with the forces of the Zionist occupation. These victories confirmed anew the ability of the Palestinian masses to incur sacrifices. The successive victories realised by you, constitute a decisive factor in the victory over the Zionist enemy in Palestine. They, at the same time, constitute a Defeat to the British forces and their puppets Qaboos and Hussein who suppressed our Palestinian and Onani peoples. The People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia see that the intensification of the struggle against the colonialist in our country is a support for the Palestinian revolution and deepening of its victories."

IRAQ DIRECTS ANOTHER BLOW TO THE AMERICAN MONOPOLIES

The national regime in sister Iraq directed another blow to the American monopolies by nationalising the shares of the "Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil Oil" companies of America in the Basrah oil Company, to express the consolidation and support of Iraq for the sister Arab countries which are now waging a triumphant national battle against the imperialist-Zionist presence. On this occasion the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Onan and the Arabian Gulf sent the following message to Comrade Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr:-

"Comrade Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq. Comrademembers of the Revolutionary Command Council, Baghdad.

Iraq's great step to nationalise the last fortress of the American oil monopolies in Iraq, comes as a real contribution in liquidating the imperialist-Zionist presence in the area and as a contribution in the battle going on between our Arab people and the Zionist presence.

The People's Liberation Army, People's Militia and all masses of the Onani people, at a time in which they inflict successive losses on the forces of British occupation, regard such as a step as representing a victory for our Arab people in the national battle now going on."

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM LEAGUE OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

Emanating from the historical bonds which tie between the Arab peoples and in particular our people in Onan and The Gulf and between the Iranian peoples, and emanating from the unity of objectives and interests, those objectives which aim at liquidating all colonialist and reactionary presence in the Arab and Iranian territories, and to express the solidarity of the vanguards of the Iranian peoples with the struggle of the masses of our people in Onan and the Gulf under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Onan and the Arabian Gulf, the front received the following message:-

"The annual congress of the League of Iranian students in the United States expresses its consolidation with your revolutionary struggle

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LEAGUE OF IRANIAN STUDENTS - Cont'd.

and assure you that they will continue their heroic struggle against imperialism and all reactionaries until final victory. By your struggle for your just cause you are giving an example to the Arab people who are suppressed, to get rid of the reactionary colonialists. Long live solidarity between the Iranian and Arab peoples against imperialism and its local puppets.

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The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front received a message of thanks from President Ahmed Sekou Toure in reply to the message of greetings sent by it on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the independence of Guinea. The following is the text of this message of thanks:-

"We thank from the bottom of our hearts the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf for the sincere message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Guinea. We wish your just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism every success. Accept our sincere wishes. Ahmed Sekour Toure."

ACUTE QUARREL TAKES PLACE BETWEEN SULTANATE'S AMBASSADOR IN KUWAIT AND ONE OF THE PUPPETS WORKING IN EMBASSY

KUWAIT:

Puppet Saeed Baeer arrived in Kuwait carrying a collection of passports for the "Beit Atheeb" (Atheeb family) members. This puppet works for a monthly salary of 45 Saeedi riyals and he comes from "Salem Moor family", cousins of Qaboos. However as a result of sharp differences existing between puppet Ali Sahl and the Ambassador Ahmed Annabhani, a sharp quarrel occurred between them to an extent that they raised knives against each other. This led to the removal of puppet Ali Sahl from Qaboos Embassy in Kuwait to Muscat. Causes of the differences point to the interference of puppet Ali Sahl in the affairs of the Ambassador and his duties as Ambassador and attempt by this puppet to impose his views on the Ambassador.

TWO SOLDIERS ARRESTED AT "GHALI" CENTRE

The British military authorities arrested two soldiers from the citizens of the Southern Region following dropping of arms by these two soldiers and their refusal to adorn the military uniform of the puppet authority. These two soldiers are Muhadd Musallam Muhad and Thameen Muhad Armoon. They were arrested at "Ghali" centre and were removed to the Beit al-Falag prison.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM BAHRAIN
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Reports coming from Bahrain state that the Public Meetings and Gatherings Ordinance which came in a Royal Decree recently stirred great controversy within the circles of the masses and candidates for the National Council. But it added more chains to the movements of the citizens in Bahrain. This decree imposed on every applicant for a meeting to define the place, time and reason for this meeting and to notify the Director General of the Police 24 hours before the holding of this meeting provided such notification is signed by two dignitaries from the town or the place where the meeting will be held and that the applicant is to be known by the inhabitants of town and enjoys a good reputation and political rights. Moreover, any meeting intended to be held, must have a meeting composed of a president and two members. In addition, the decree stipulated that the members of the police force have the right to attend meetings under the grounds of protecting the public security. The decree also gave them the right to dissolve the meeting.

In view of such ill ordinances which are still being imposed by the authority in Bahrain, more such ordinances are being launched under the circumstances of the elections of the National Council and under an atmosphere of fictitious democracy for which the information machineries of the authority beat drums such as the "Mawaqef Jadidah" magazine which was published on 24th September and came out with a banner headline on the front page saying: "The Public Meetings Ordinance Is Only a Serious Step for the Democratic Era". It interpreted what came in the Royal Decree as showing that the State is serious to remove the country from the state of chaos and to the era of glittering democracy. The said magazine tried to consolidate its position by quoting as an example the constitutions in which the texts of the meetings ordinances were contained, such as the Egyptian constitution, which was published fifty years under a reactionary rule and the Kuwaiti constitution. "All of us know the fake democracy wrapped by such constitution and under what circumstances it was formed.

It became crystal clear that the real aim for launching such laws in Bahrain is further chaining of the freedoms of the citizens and imposition of the umbrella of terrorism over any massive movement that might obstruct the progress of the operation and preparations for the elections and might cause anxiety to the ruling clique in Bahrain. Moreover, under such circumstances which are being passed by the people in Bahrain and under the wave of the soaring up prices of commodities and flare up of unemployment and influence of the foreign capital with the imposition of the state of emergency under which the country is lying while the best and honest members of Bahraini people lie in the prisons of Qala'a, Jeddah and Jhfeir, under such circumstances the puppet authority when launching such an ordinance means only to divert the attention of the masses from the daily problems suffered by them and to impress the people that these problems are only secondary problems and that the only problem now is the new ordinance which was issued by it. The basic mission lying on the shoulders of the national forces in Bahrain is to expose the plans of the puppet authority and to reveal them to the militant masses.

TRAINING COURSES FOR A NUMBER OF PUPPETS

The colonialist authorities in Sallalah sent in the beginning of this month a number of puppets who are members in the so-called "National divisions" on military courses lasting for one year. These puppets include puppet Mustaheel Hoor, commander of one of the so-called "national divisions.

CORRECTNESS OF THE THEORETICAL LINE AND SOUNDNESS OF PRACTICAL
ENACTMENT ARE SURE TO REALISE MORE VICTORIES FOR
YEMENI PEOPLE

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Tomorrow is the 14th of October, the tenth anniversary of the ignition of the armed struggle under the leadership of the pioneer of the struggle of the Yemeni people the National Front against the British presence and its reactionary puppets including sheikhs and sultans. British colonialism imposed its colonialist control and influence on the Yemeni South throughout nearly 150 years depending by that on the cursed presence of colonialism. Beside the state of backwardness suffered by the Yemeni people and homeland, and which was devoted and deepened by colonialism, colonialism also worked to deepen the tribal trend which enabled him at the end to create political entities which formed the most important stanchions for it on which it depended to impose its influence in addition to its direct military presence. It is also in addition to the decayed situation in the Yemeni North which was due to the influence and terrorism imposed by the feudalist Royalist regime which was prevailing at the time and which was regarded as the ally backing the continuation of conditions such as those existing in the South.

But the Yemeni people did not calm down and their will did not decrease. So they started to launch successive struggles with all means available in their hands against such colonialism influence and corrupt situation. On this road the people incurred great sacrifices. The dawn of the revolution of 14th October, 1963, came to crown the whole struggles and to form a great changing point in the procession of the Yemeni national liberation movement and to reflect itself on the national liberation movement in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in particular and the Arabian Peninsula and Arab homeland in general.

The dawn of 14th October came to affirm two important facts in the course of the Yemeni and Arab struggle. These are:

- 1) The will of the masses and wish in the revolution and change is stronger than to be affected or restricted by any atrocious force or any reactionary conspiracies or criminal practice, especially if we realise the nature of circumstances and conditions lived by the masses of the Arab people in general and the Yemeni masses in particular, during which the first bullets of the revolution were fired and which the revolution lived and still lives up to now. These are the circumstances of influence and imperialist and reactionary alliances aiming at subjugating the masses of the Arab people and overcoming their will of change.
- 2) 14th October came to confirm that victory of the will of the masses and realisation of their aims on the Yemeni soil cannot be realised except through the basic course in the struggle, the course of the armed struggle and organised revolutionary violence in reply to the imperialist reactionary violence, with adoption of all other and possible methods of struggle.

The masses of October and their vanguard the National Front Political Organisation became victorious and that dear wish of the masses for which they fought long and sacrificed greatly was realised. The occupation armies withdrew and all their stanchions of sheikhs sultans and other hirelings were ousted and in their place was established the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as a symbol of freedom and independence of the Yemeni man and homeland.

During the six years of the age of the young republic and in particular after the corrective move of 22nd June, 1969, a number of accomplishments and victories were realised at the political, economic and social levels and a number of revolutionary ordinances pertaining to the following aspects were issued:-

- Agrarian Reform Ordinance and consolidation of the peasant uprisings and procedure towards building the revolutionary base in the rurals.
- Housing Ordinance and eradication of the compradors
- Consolidation of the fishermen's uprisings
- Construction of a number of workshops and factories
- Formation of the People's Councils and People's Defence Committees so that the masses shoulder the responsibility for defending the revolution and safeguarding its gains. This is in addition to a number of other accomplishments and victories which we cannot specify.

The establishment of this young republic and the progressive, revolutionary and fundamental political line used by it in the procession that followed the stage of the armed struggle, the stage of the national democratic revolution, this path and concrete method of struggle and its consequences, made the forces of imperialism and reaction form a hostile front to face the fortress of the revolution which was established and began to grow in the most important fortress of the imperialists and reactionaries. But the soundness of the laid down theoretical line and the revolutionary practical exercises by the vanguard of the Yemeni people - the National Front political Organisation, ensured and still ensure the necessity of becoming victorious over the entire plans and conspiracies of imperialism and fierce reaction and to confirm the wish and will of the Yemeni masses. To us and to the masses of our people and the national liberation movement in Oman and the Arabian Gulf, inasmuch as the ignition of the armed struggle from the peaks of the Redfan mountains on 14th October, 1963, constituted a strong incentive for the masses of our people, it also constituted a strong motive for our masses to explode the armed struggle on 9th June, 1965 taking it as a guide for adopting the same combative method. The victory of the revolution and masses of the 14th October revolution and the establishment of the young republic as a strong and firm fortress of freedom and progress, this victory also formed a strong incentive and gave our masses a great revolutionary impact in order to intensify the struggle and to bring closer the decisive hour with our enemies who include colonialists and reactionaries all along the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

Today and during the tenth anniversary of the revolution, the strong combative cohesion between the revolutions of 14th October and 9th June and their masses is ascertained more and more through the joint stands and the similarity of the argument and practices. This cohesion is also ascertained through the steadfast stand and huge attitudes taken by the revolution of 14th October and its militant masses and their stand as a strong backing fort behind the revolution of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and their steadfast masses. Today all liberals and progressives and peace and freedom-loving forces not only in our homeland but also in the entire world view this young republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with pride and prestige and give it every admiration and respect for the correct revolutionary stands taken by it either in the confrontation of the national issues of the Yemeni people or the issues of freedom and progress in the Arab homeland and world. Day after day relations become more stronger between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and all progressive and socialist countries and the liberation movements and in other words the stand of this fortress is consolidated daily and its steadfastness intensifies in the face of all filthy conspiracies and plans of the imperialists and Arab and local reactionaries.

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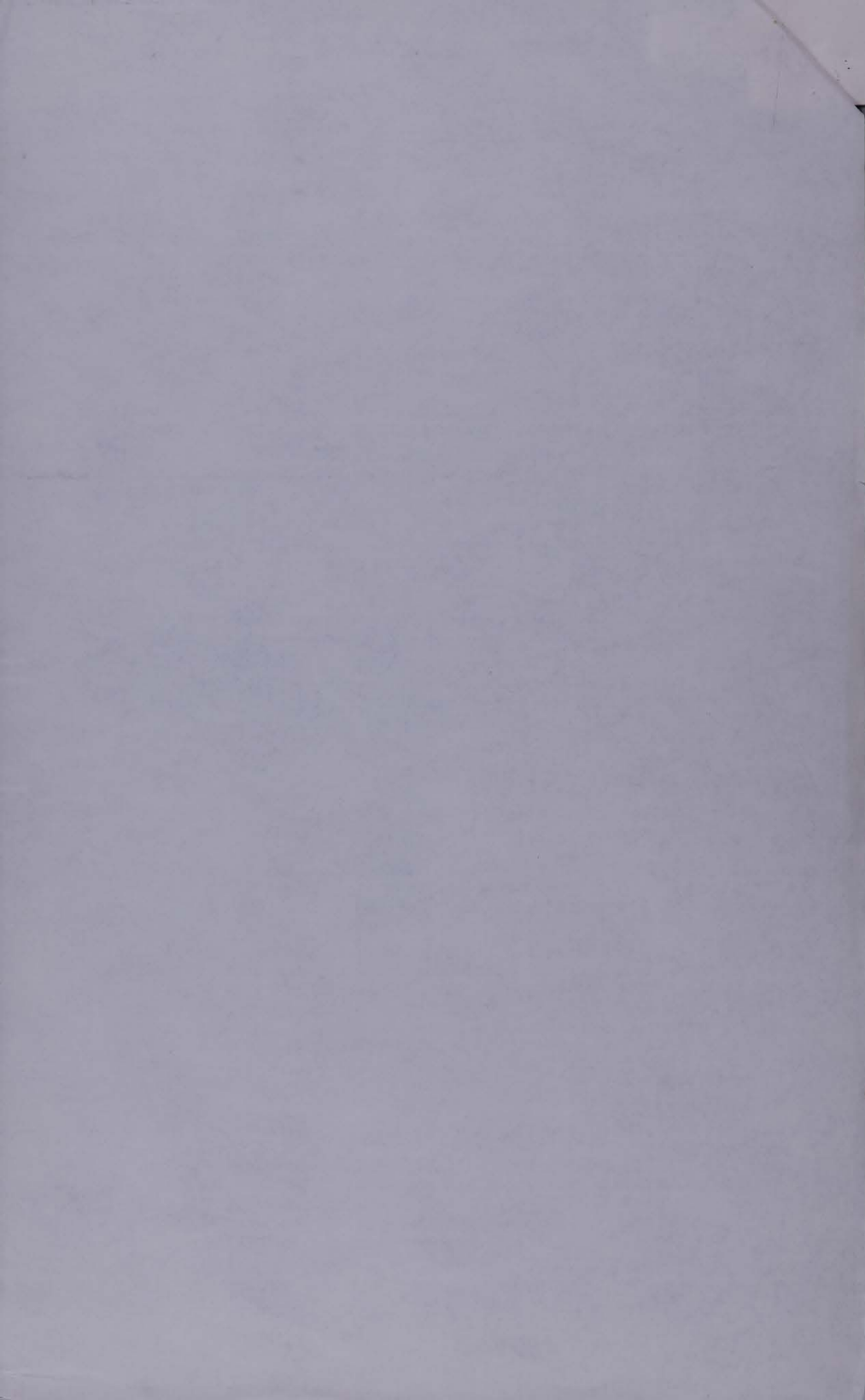
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MESSAGES TO PRESIDENTS ANWAR SADAT AND HAFEZ AL-ASSAD AND
COMRADE YASSER ARAFAT

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On this occasion the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf sent the following messages to:

- 1) President "Mohammad Anwar" Sadat,
- 2) President Hafez al-Assad,
- 3) Comrade Yasser Arafat.

In the message to President Mohammad Anwar Assad of the Arab Republic of Egypt the Central Executive Committee said: "The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf expresses resentment over the malicious Israeli aggression and praises the gallantry of the Egyptian army to check off the aggression and liberate the territories and endorse the right of the Egyptian people to recover their occupied territories. It is painful to us that our Omani people, who are lying under British occupation and foreign interference, is unable to share with their brothers in this battle of destiny. But regard our struggle against American influence over our oil as a modest contribution in the national battle. Victory be for the Arab people who are fighting for their rights and defeat and shame fall on the Israeli aggressors and their American supporters."

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"Comrade Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq. Comrademembers of the Revolutionary Command Council, Baghdad.

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The People's Liberation Army, People's Militia and all masses of the Omani people, at a time in which they inflict successive losses on the forces of British occupation, regard such as a step as representing a victory for our Arab people in the national battle now going on."

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM LEAGUE OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

Enanating from the historical bonds which tie between the Arab peoples and in particular our people in Oman and The Gulf and between the Iranian peoples, and emanating from the unity of objectives and interests, those objectives which aim at liquidating all colonialist and reactionary presence in the Arab and Iranian territories, and to express the solidarity of the vanguards of the Iranian peoples with the struggle of the masses of our people in Oman and the Gulf under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, the front received the following message:-

"The annual congress of the League of Iranian students in the United States expresses its consolidation with your revolutionary struggle

Cont'd on p.5/....

LEAGUE OF IRANIAN STUDENTS - Cont'd.

and assure you that they will continue their heroic struggle against imperialism and all reactionaries until final victory. By your struggle for your just cause you are giving an example to the Arab people who are suppressed, to get rid of the reactionary colonialists. Long live solidarity between the Iranian and Arab peoples against imperialism and its local puppets.

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The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front received a message of thanks from President Ahmed Sekou Toure in reply to the message of greetings sent by it on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the independence of Guinea. The following is the text of this message of thanks:-

"We thank from the bottom of our hearts the Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf for the sincere message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Guinea. We wish your just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism every success. Accept our sincere wishes. Ahmed Sekour Toure."

ACUTE QUARREL TAKES PLACE BETWEEN SULTANATE'S AMBASSADOR IN KUWAIT AND ONE OF THE PUPPETS WORKING IN EMBASSY

KUWAIT:

Puppet Saeed Baer arrived in Kuwait carrying a collection of passports for the "Beit Atheeb" (Atheeb family) members. This puppet works for a monthly salary of 45 Saecedi riyals and he comes from "Salem Moor family", cousins of Qaboos. However as a result of sharp differences existing between puppet Ali Sahl and the Ambassador Ahmed Annabhani, a sharp quarrel occurred between them to an extent that they raised knives against each other. This led to the removal of puppet Ali Sahl from Qaboos Embassy in Kuwait to Muscat. Causes of the differences point to the interference of puppet Ali Sahl in the affairs of the Ambassador and his duties as Ambassador and attempt by this puppet to impose his views on the Ambassador.

TWO SOLDIERS ARRESTED AT "GHALLI" CENTRE

The British military authorities arrested two soldiers from the citizens of the Southern Region following dropping of arms by these two soldiers and their refusal to adorn the military uniform of the puppet authority. These two soldiers are Muhadd Musallam Muhad and Thomas Muhad Armoon. They were arrested at "Ghalli" centre and were removed to the Beit al-Falay prison.

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and a copy of the report will be sent to the
Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.
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The following is a list of the names of the persons who
were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the
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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

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SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM BAHRAIN
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Reports coming from Bahrain state that the Public Meetings and Gatherings Ordinance which came in a Royal Decree recently stirred great controversy within the circles of the masses and candidates for the National Council. But it added more chains to the movements of the citizens in Bahrain. This decree imposed on every applicant for a meeting to define the place and time and reason for this meeting and to notify the Director General of the Police 24 hours before the holding of this meeting provided such notification is signed by two dignitaries from the town or the place where the meeting will be held and that the applicant is to be known by the inhabitants of town and enjoys a good reputation and political rights. Moreover, any meeting intended to be held, must have a meeting composed of a president and two members. In addition, the decree stipulated that the members of the police force have the right to attend meetings under the grounds of protecting the public security. The decree also gave them the right to dissolve the meeting.

In view of such ill ordinances which are still being imposed by the authority in Bahrain, more such ordinances are being launched under the circumstances of the elections of the National Council and under an atmosphere of fictitious democracy for which the information machineries of the authority beat drums such as the "Mawaqef Jadidah" magazine which was published on 24th September and came out with a banner headline on the front page saying: "The Public Meetings Ordinance is Only a Serious Step for the Democratic Era". It interpreted what came in the Royal Decree as showing that the State is serious to remove the country from the state of chaos and to the era of glittering democracy. The said magazine tried to consolidate its position by quoting as an example the constitutions in which the texts of the meetings ordinances were contained, such as the Egyptian constitution, which was published fifty years under a reactionary rule and the Kuwaiti constitution. "All of us know the fake democracy wrapped by such constitution and under what circumstances it was formed.

It became crystal clear that the real aim for launching such laws in Bahrain is further chaining of the freedoms of the citizens and imposition of the umbrella of terrorism over any massive movement that might obstruct the progress of the operation and preparations for the elections and might cause anxiety to the ruling clique in Bahrain. Moreover, under such circumstances which are being passed by the people in Bahrain and under the wave of the soaring up prices of commodities and flare up of unemployment and influence of the foreign capital with the imposition of the state of emergency under which the country is lying while the best and honest members of Bahraini people lie in the prisons of Qala'a, Jeddah and Jhfeir, under such circumstances the puppet authority when launching such an ordinance means only to divert the attention of the masses from the daily problems suffered by them and to impress the people that these problems are only secondary problems and that the only problem now is the new ordinance which was issued by it. The basic mission lying on the shoulders of the national forces in Bahrain is to expose the plans of the puppet authority and to reveal them to the militant masses.

TRAINING COURSES FOR A NUMBER OF PUPPETS

The colonialist authorities in Sallalah sent in the beginning of this month a number of puppets who are members in the so-called "National divisions" on military courses lasting for one year. These puppets include puppet Mustahael Hoar, commander of one of the so-called "national" divisions.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the Republic of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but they also found a land of conflict. The different groups of settlers often fought with each other over land and resources. It was not until the late 18th century that the people began to unite and fight for a common cause. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a war for independence from Great Britain, and it resulted in the creation of a new nation. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty, justice, and equality. The people of the United States have since worked to build a government that would protect these principles and promote the welfare of all its citizens. The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the people who have made the United States what it is today.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

CORRECTNESS OF THE THEORETICAL LINE AND SOUNDNESS OF PRACTICAL
ENACTMENT ARE SURE TO REALISE MORE VICTORIES FOR
YEMENI PEOPLE

Tomorrow is the 14th of October, the tenth anniversary of the ignition of the armed struggle under the leadership of the pioneer of the struggle of the Yemeni people the National Front against the British presence and its reactionary puppets including sheikhs and sultans. British colonialism imposed its colonialist control and influence on the Yemeni South throughout nearly 150 years depending by that on the cursed presence of colonialism. Beside the state of backwardness suffered by the Yemeni people and homeland, and which was devoted and deepened by colonialism, colonialism also worked to deepen the tribal trend which enabled him at the end to create political entities which formed the most important staunches for it on which it depended to impose its influence in addition to its direct military presence. It is also in addition to the decayed situation in the Yemeni North which was due to the influence and terrorism imposed by the feudalist Royalist regime which was prevailing at the time and which was regarded as the ally backing the continuation of conditions such as those existing in the South.

But the Yemeni people did not calmdown and their will did not decrease. So they started to launch successive struggles with all means available in their hands against such colonialism influence and corrupt situation. On this road the people incurred great sacrifices. The dawn of the revolution of 14th October, 1963, came to crown the whole struggles and to form a great changing point in the procession of the Yemeni national liberation movement and to reflect itself on the national liberation movement in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in particular and the Arabian Peninsula and Arab homeland in general.

The dawn of 14th October came to affirm two important facts in the course of the Yemeni and Arab struggle. These are:

- 1) The will of the masses and wish in the revolution and change is stronger than to be affected or restricted by any atrocious force or any reactionary conspiracies or criminal practice, especially if we realise the nature of circumstances and conditions lived by the masses of the Arab people in general and the Yemeni masses in particular, during which the first bullets of the revolution were fired and which the revolution lived and still lives upto now. These are the circumstances of influence and imperialist and reactionary alliances aiming at subjugating the masses of the Arab people and overcoming their will of change.
- 2) 14th October came to confirm that victory of the will of the masses and realisation of their aims on the Yemeni soil cannot be realised except through the basic course in the struggle, the course of the armed struggle and organised revolutionary violence in reply to the imperialist reactionary violence, with adoption of all other and possible methods of struggle.

The masses of October and their vanguard the National Front Political organisation became victorious and that dear wish of the masses for which they fought long and sacrificed greatly was realised. The occupation armies withdrew and all their staunches of sheikhs sultans and other hirelings were ousted and in their place was established the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as a symbol of freedom and independence of the Yemeni man and homeland.

During the six years of the age of the young republic and in particular after the corrective move of 22nd June, 1969, a number of accomplishments and victories were realised at the political, economic and social levels and a number of revolutionary ordinances pertaining to the following aspects were issued:-

- Agrarian Reform Ordinance and consolidation of the peasant uprisings and procedure towards building the revolutionary base in the rurals.
- Housing Ordinance and eradication of the compradors
- Consolidation of the fishermen's uprisings
- Construction of a number of workshops and factories
- Formation of the People's Councils and People's Defence Committees so that the masses shoulder the responsibility for defending the revolution and safeguarding its gains. This is in addition to a number of other accomplishments and victories which we cannot specify.

The establishment of this young republic and the progressive, revolutionary and fundamental political line used by it in the procession that followed the stage of the armed struggle, the stage of the national democratic revolution, this path and concrete method of struggle and its consequences, made the forces of imperialism and reaction form a hostile front to face the fortress of the revolution which was established and began to grow in the most important fortress of the imperialists and reactionaries. But the soundness of the laid down theoretical line and the revolutionary practical exercises by the vanguard of the Yemeni people - the National Front political Organisation, ensured and still ensure the necessity of becoming victorious over the entire plans and conspiracies of imperialism and fierce reaction and to confirm the wish and will of the Yemeni masses. To us and to the masses of our people and the national liberation movement in Oman and the Arabian Gulf, inasmuch as the ignition of the armed struggle from the peaks of the Radfan mountains on 14th October, 1963, constituted a strong incentive for the masses of our people, it also constituted a strong motive for our masses to explode the armed struggle on 9th June, 1965 taking it as a guide for adopting the same combative method. The victory of the revolution and masses of the 14th October revolution and the establishment of the young republic as a strong and firm fortress of freedom and progress, this victory also formed a strong incentive and gave our masses a great revolutionary impact in order to intensify the struggle and to bring closer the decisive hour with our enemies who include colonialists and reactionaries all along the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

Today and during the tenth anniversary of the revolution, the strong combative cohesion between the revolutions of 14th October and 9th June and their masses is ascertained more and more through the joint stands and the similarity of the argument and practices. This cohesion is also ascertained through the steadfastness and huge attitudes taken by the revolution of 14th October and its militant masses and their stand as a strong backing fort behind the revolution of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and their steadfastness. Today all liberals and progressives and peace and freedom-loving forces not only in our homeland but also in the entire world view this young republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with pride and prestige and give it every admiration and respect for the correct revolutionary stands taken by it either in the confrontation of the national issues of the Yemeni people or the issues of freedom and progress in the Arab homeland and world. Day after day relations become more stronger between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and all progressive and socialist countries and the liberation movements and in other words the stand of this fortress is consolidated daily and its steadfastness intensifies in the face of all filthy conspiracies and plans of the imperialists and Arab and local reactionaries.

